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Gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity of coming before you today to tell you in more detail about the Agency and its activities. In the past our briefings have tended to be more specialized, either dealing with certain crisis situations or world affairs in general or, on the other hand, dealing with budgetary requests. As members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee yours is the congressional responsibility in connection with the Agency and I consider it desirable that we inform you in as much detail as possible with Agency activities.

Repeatedly changing world developments and crises require that this country make major foreign policy decisions on a day-to-day basis. The rapid pace of events in the world and the perfection of the various means of communication coupled with an increased tendency on the part of governments to make the general public aware of the nation's attitude on foreign issues,

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make it mandatory that our Government be kept currently informed on all major developments throughout the world. These facts also require that the Government have at its fingertips detailed information on practically any given subject in any geographic area.

The old axioms of "know your enemy" and "avoid surprise" were much in the awareness of the Congress when it created the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947 by appropriate provisions in the National Security Act of that year.

From these factors stem a principle responsibility of the Agency, that is to advise the President and the National Security Council on intelligence relating to the national security. This responsibility is fulfilled through various mechanisms including a daily bulletin which is on the desk of the President and other governmental leaders every morning. There is a more detailed weekly summary which is distributed in the same fashion. In addition,

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I personally brief the National Security Council for fifteen minutes or half an hour at its weekly meetings. The most significant method of advising governmental leaders is the preparation and dissemination of National Intelligence Estimates. These Estimates deal with a variety of subjects and involve the prediction of future courses of events as well as estimating current situations. The subjects covered range from the recently revised annual estimate of Soviet Bloc capabilities to special estimate on the Taiwan Straits which was produced during the recent crisis in that area. You will hear more about the Lebanese estimate entitled "Consequences of Possible U. S. Courses of Action Respecting Lebanon."

CIA is, of course, not the sole intelligence activity in the Government and it is our purpose to utilize to the fullest the assets and capabilities of existing intelligence organizations. In this connection it is important to note that coordination of intelligence activities of the various departments is a specified statutory responsibility of the Agency. The

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preparation of a National Estimate is illustrative of the coordinating role of this Agency within the intelligence community of the Government. The draft of any particular Estimate is prepared in full coordination with all other intelligence agencies and in many cases portions of the draft will be assigned out to other agencies. The final draft is then placed before the U. S. Intelligence Board for final approval. This Board, of which I am the Chairman, has represented on it the heads of the intelligence components of the various Government agencies. While it remains my statutory responsibility to advise the National Security Council on intelligence matters, the Board concept brings to a focus all of the knowledge on intelligence matters within the Government at one place. In considering an estimate, great care is taken not to reduce a draft to the lowest common denominator merely to secure agreement. Where there is substantial difference of opinion, the dissenting member takes a footnote and the estimate is printed with the differing view. While this process will

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be discussed in greater detail, I thought it desirable to indicate the framework within which the Agency functions in carrying out its intelligence mission of advising the leaders in Government.

Related to this intelligence mission are many other specialized functions making their contribution. These include maintenance by the Agency of a worldwide network of monitoring stations to record and disseminate foreign language radio broadcasts of significant pronouncements and statements put out by all countries of the world with particular emphasis on the Sino-Soviet Bloc. Another special centralized function is the collection of foreign information from domestic sources including business concerns, educational institutions and others having access to foreign areas. The collection of vast amounts of information from all sources has resulted in a highly complex library of intelligence reports. This library function must service analysts throughout the intelligence community by receiving, indexing, coding, and making available for retrieval the 1500

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intelligence reports and documents received daily resulting in a present accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_ reports and documents.

The complexity of this intelligence mission of the Agency is not generally understood nor appreciated. Therefore, a major portion of our time today will be spent in examining this interesting and vital intelligence function.

On the other hand, the more spectacular and unique aspects of the CIA mission occur in the clandestine field. Broadly speaking, this type of activity falls into two categories: first, collection of intelligence by clandestine means or espionage and second the conduct of covert activities related to propaganda, political action and other related missions. Espionage is, of course, known as the second oldest profession and because of its aura of drama must be put in perspective. The collection of intelligence by clandestine means often cannot be evaluated precisely in

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terms of its importance but in terms of quantity it accounts for less than ten per cent of the total intelligence available to the Government.

~~Functionally included within the espionage mission is~~ the counter-espionage mission which is our effort to know of the enemy's intelligence activities *the U.S. against espionage, sabotage, and subversion in its foreign activities.* ~~and to protect the security of our own intelligence activities.~~

It is worth noting that in my opinion our espionage efforts are directed against the most formidable security system that the world has ever known. Tremendous effort is required by our clandestine services, utilizing to the fullest their imagination and ingenuity, to register successes against this tightly controlled organization.

Most of you will recall that I have stated previously my conviction that the Soviet leaders do not wish war now or in the near future. They too have been educated to the terrible and devastating effects of an all out nuclear exchange. While it is possible that there could be a hot war through miscalculation, the USSR is not deliberately planning to initiate war at this

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time. However, they are waging furiously another kind of war. That war is in the field of propaganda, economic competition, political activities and especially are these efforts directed toward the so-called neutral and uncommitted countries and the newly emerging nations. These activities are carried on both by overt and clandestine means. In this field lies the second function of the CIA clandestine services, which is to counter by clandestine means the propaganda, political and subversive activities of the Sino-Soviet Bloc. The clandestine activities of CIA in this field pick up where the overt activities of other agencies of Government leave off.

The unique nature of the activities of the clandestine services require complex supporting organizations within the Agency. While we will not have time today to deal with each individual component of the Agency, we hope to illustrate some of the more important functions performed by these units. The briefing basically will be divided into two

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parts with Mr. Helms discussing with you the clandestine services, its functions and its activities. Then, Mr. Amory will examine for you the intelligence mission of the Agency, illustrating how we go about the task, and citing for you a few examples of our accomplishments.

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